

Massachusetts Cuts the Hours Of Street Car Men Over the Veto Of Governor Foss

Plate Printers Laid Off in Government Office and Many Girl Assistants Employed to Those Remaining—Secretary of Labor Protests at New Arbitration Act—News of the Labor World.
Conducted by C. S. Ward, International Typographical Union.

By a vote of 26 to 11 the Massachusetts senate passed the carmen's bill over the veto of Governor Foss. This is the nine-in-eleven hour bill, requesting the employment of street railway men, and is now law. One of the most dramatic scenes witnessed in the senate gallery for years followed. The street carmen rose and cheered, in spite of the president's announcement that no demonstration of approval would be allowed. As the vote was declared the carmen, most of whom were in uniform, rose and shouted. The hundreds outside joined them, and the state house was simply in the hands of the carmen.

The senate met at 10:30 a. m., but long before that the stream of employees poured into the state house. The men's gallery was filled as soon as it was opened. Then the crowd became so large that the women's gallery was thrown open, and this, too, was filled. The opening of the session could not get in. The senators were kept busy sending out cards to their constituents to allow them to enter the floor of the senate, the seats of which were all taken before the opening.

Intense interest was taken in the debate on the bill, and while the hundreds of "outsiders" were conversing in the corridors, those within listened closely.

When the vote was made known in the corridors a yell went up in the lobby and penetrated to the senate chamber. The announcement of the veto was greeted with pandemonium in the senate galleries, which were ordered cleared.

Senator Frank J. Hogan, of Dorchester, said that it was with reluctance that he opposed the governor on this bill, but the trouble with the governor, he said, is the same trouble that af-

Bee Slings Workman; He Asks Accident Pay

One of the most unique claims for compensation yet made to the Michigan Industrial Accident board was that of F. Nakaral of Saginaw, who made affidavit that he was stung by a bee while at work on a job of the Southern Electric Development company, and that the sting caused him great mental and physical anguish. Nakaral also declared that he became incapacitated and was unable to labor and lost considerable time in consequence of the bee sting. He asked the accident board to pay him for the time he lost.

Filed Alexander Hamilton. He cannot realize that power is not vested in the financial interests of this country; he does not understand why the mass of the people should rise to find a distinction between capital and labor.

The governor, he said, sought the supreme judicial court on the constitutionality of this bill and he did not veto it upon that question. The United States supreme court, the courts of Missouri, New York, Oklahoma and Washington, of California, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, had upheld the principle of this bill as constitutional.

The Dorchester senator said that "the governor of Massachusetts is not the man to say what the hours of labor shall be. His own non-affiliation with labor, his attitude toward his own employees, the fact that he didn't hesitate to play the stock market while the carmen's strike was going on, that he never hesitated to trade for his own advantage upon his employees show that he is not the man to pass on this bill."

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By the passage of this bill, Senator Blanche D. Sabl, the legislature is compelling private corporation to employ its men at certain hours and he wished to call attention to the financial condition of the Boston Elevated Street Railway company, because he was assured that there were street railways in the state that would be wiped out by the passage of this bill.

The bill was then passed over the veto.

Complex History of Typographical Union.

The history of the typographical union, a book of 1165 pages that has been compiled by George A. Tracy, by authority of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, is now ready for distribution. The book sets forth the beginning of the typographical union, its progress and development, its benefits and educational features and an account of the early organization of printers. It is believed to be the only book of its kind published by an international labor organization.

Presidents' Pictures Reproduced.

One of the features of the history consists of excellent full-page halftone engravings of past presidents and present officers of the International. The organization has had 21 presidents and although it was rather a difficult task, the portraits of all these were obtained, with the exception of two—Charles F. Towne, who was president in 1855, and William Cuddy, who was president in 1857, both of whom are dead. Included in the pictures is one of Mrs. Alexander Truop, formerly Miss Augusta Lewis, of New York, who was corresponding secretary of the International in 1870, and is said to have been the first woman

prominent in the labor union movement. Under a chapter headed "conventions" there is set forth the essential formative acts of legislation by the three important historical conventions of union printers, held in 1850, 1851 and 1852, out of which the National Typographical union, which became the International Typographical union in 1869, was projected. Following this, and beginning with the first convention of the national organization, in 1855, the chapter contains a summary of the important transactions, interesting happenings and legislative enactments of each succeeding convention to date.

Convention in 1850.

In touching on the early attempts at national organization by the printers, the history says that in 1850 a convention of the National Typographical society was held at Washington, with societies represented. A year later the organization met at New York, with eight organizations represented, but this was the last meeting held by the society. The history says that, according to a brief history prepared by Sam Slawson a number of years ago, an attempt was made in the city of New York in 1851 to form a general union of the craft, under the title of "The Order of Printers," but it seems this was not altogether successful. There were no other attempts for some years to form a general organization, though many men in the craft saw the necessity of it and talked and corresponded in regard to it. But in 1856 a circular was issued by the New York, Philadelphia and Boston unions, calling on sister unions to send delegates to a "national convention of journeymen printers" to be held in New York city, December 2, 1856, and it was from that beginning the present international came.

Author Was Vice President.

The author of the history, George A. Tracy, was president of Columbia Typographical union No. 101 of New York city, and vice president of San Francisco Typographical union No. 21, 186-1910, and first vice president of the International Typographical union, 1909-1912. He is a resident of San Francisco.

25 Printers Laid Off; 50 Girl Helpers for Those Who Remain.

Director Joseph E. Ralph, of the bureau of engraving and printing, at Washington, D. C., has announced that an additional force of 50 girls will be taken into the department as printers, effective about July 1. This was made necessary, he said, as the result of arrangements having been made to retain 80 of the 105 plate printers who, it was thought, would have to be dropped.

Director Ralph notified 25 plate printers that their services will be dispensed with June 30, there not being sufficient work in their department to retain them. They may be taken back at any time when there is work for them to do.

Printers Protest.

A mass meeting of members of the union was held in Lythian temple to protest against the action of director Ralph. Arrangements for a meeting were made at a meeting of the executive league of the Plate Printers' union at the Hamilton hotel. J. J. Cleary, chairman of the league, presided, and others present included P. J. Ryan, S. E. Veach, Thomas Layman, James H. Hays, M. E. Cully, James T. Thompson, W. D. Clark, president of Washington Plate Printers' local union No. 2, and Charles L. Smith, editor of the official publication of the union.

The union claims that its efforts to effect an arrangement with director Ralph were not satisfactorily received. It was stated that the union wanted him to agree to a scheme by which 25 men would be out for a certain period without pay, after which they were to return and 25 others go out on the same terms, which it is claimed would have made it possible for director Ralph to have avoided dropping any of the men on the "retention" plan.

Sack Aid of Mead.

It was stated further at the meeting that a committee was appointed to wait on the secretary of the treasury for the purpose of interesting him in behalf of the men dismissed.

The understanding was that 102 printers would be dropped on June 30, but an arrangement was approved by the treasury department by which 50 printers are to be retained and room was created for 50 assistants.

Director Ralph said that it was not a case of women pushing men out of their jobs, or of preference being given to women, as those taken on are to serve entirely in the usual capacity.

Among the printers the cutting down of the force was expected as a sequel to the installation of the new power presses and the money-laundering machines. Some pretend to see in the change of the working out of the Democratic administration's policy of strict economy.

Detroit and the I. W. W.

After a considerable period of inactivity, Detroit has become actively infected with the propaganda of the Industrial Workers of the World, better known as the I. W. W., says the Detroit Free Press.

The I. W. W. agitators take peculiar delight in settling down on rich pastures, and they never willingly rise until they have stripped the locality of every sign of prosperity. Then they go on to other virgin fields. The fact that they are beginning active operations in Detroit may be considered an indication that they either have exhausted Paterson, N. J., or are finding the place too hot for them.

The agitators of the I. W. W. aim to live off the land through the ignorance of the dupes they pretend to champion. No trust that ever existed, no bond of friendship was ever more openly predatory. A statement attributed to Summers Boyd, "We have our hands in the throat of Paterson, and we intend to keep on squeezing that throat," may be considered a good exposition of the methods of the organization.

It is not apparent that any of the men of the I. W. W. do a word of legitimate business of the mercantile.

PREDICTS GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE

Do Detroit workers, do Detroit trades unionists, intend to permit the establishment of a reign of terror in this city in order that an aggregation of industrial cultures may make some easy money at the cost of the prosperity and good name of the city, and perhaps at the cost of the lives of some of her citizens? Do they intend to allow the exploitation of themselves, their wives and their babies, that Haywood and his followers may perpetuate their predatory, society-wrecking trust?

In some city the workers have thrown out the law, out the law and out the law. The example they have set is a good one.

Against New "Edgemoor" Act. Violent opposition from the new department of labor to the proposed arbitration and mediation act, prepared by the railroads and railroad brotherhoods for enactment by congress, was voiced when the measure was presented to a joint session of the house and senate in the commerce committee.

Secretary Wilson appeared at the joint hearing and criticized the new measure as going beyond the necessities of the hour. He promised to file a brief with the committee later. He suggested that the only emergency legislation needed was an increase of the size of the board of mediators under the Edgemoor act. This, he said, could be effected by an amendment to the act by substituting a new one for it. He was not in favor of creating a bureau of mediation.

Both Law, president of the National Civic federation, and informed the committee that the railroads and brotherhoods had agreed upon a new bill, which would create a committee of mediation and conciliation, appointed by and responsible only to the president.

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GIRL STRIKE LEADER PROMISES TO QUIT

Paterson, N. J., June 28.—Miss Hannah Silverman, the 17 year old leader of the striking silk workers, has promised Judge Klenert that she never again will be implicated in a labor demonstration of the sort that have been carried on by the strikers for the last few months.



MISS HANNAH SILVERMAN

Miss Silverman had been hailed as a modern Joan of Arc by her followers. She was an active figure in all of their big meetings and parades. Judge Klenert told the girl that she was disgracing her hard-working old parents and that if she were brought before him again he would send her away.

aries of the middle class, they plunder friends and foes with equal indifference. Frankly antagonistic to prosperity, opposed to all good understanding between employers and employees, they find the creation or the aggravation of industrial differences and the instigation of riots easier and safer than burglary and crude assassination.

The ruin of Lawrence, the sad condition of Paterson, are good examples of the activities of persons holding their doctrines.

The I. W. W. exploits even women and children in order to play its game. In Paterson, an attempt was made to call the school children out on strike, and one of the first objects of the effort to employ the children as strike pickets.

After 14 weeks of disorder it was calculated that the loss to Paterson strikers was more than \$2,000,000. But none of this loss was suffered by Haywood or Elizabeth Gurley or Patrick Quinlan, or the fellows who prospered. The sufferers were the victims whom they had prevented from reaching an agreement with their employers, and whom they were busy milking.

With the I. W. W. working actively to gain a foothold in Detroit, the warning recently issued to the country by Mayor McElreath, of Paterson, came home with sickening force.

The light which Paterson is making is the light of the nation, he declared. "If laws are not enacted, and that very soon, to cope with the situation, this hooded, professional agitators will continue to stir up industrial strife not only here in Paterson, but in every city in this country as well. Their view will have no other object in view but to establish a reign of terror throughout the United States."

And we may add to this statement the pertinent question put in the New York Tribune by one of the Paterson silk manufacturers: "What other city is in order that an aggregation of industrial cultures may make some easy money at the cost of the prosperity and good name of the city, and perhaps at the cost of the lives of some of her citizens? Do they intend to allow the exploitation of themselves, their wives and their babies, that Haywood and his followers may perpetuate their predatory, society-wrecking trust?"

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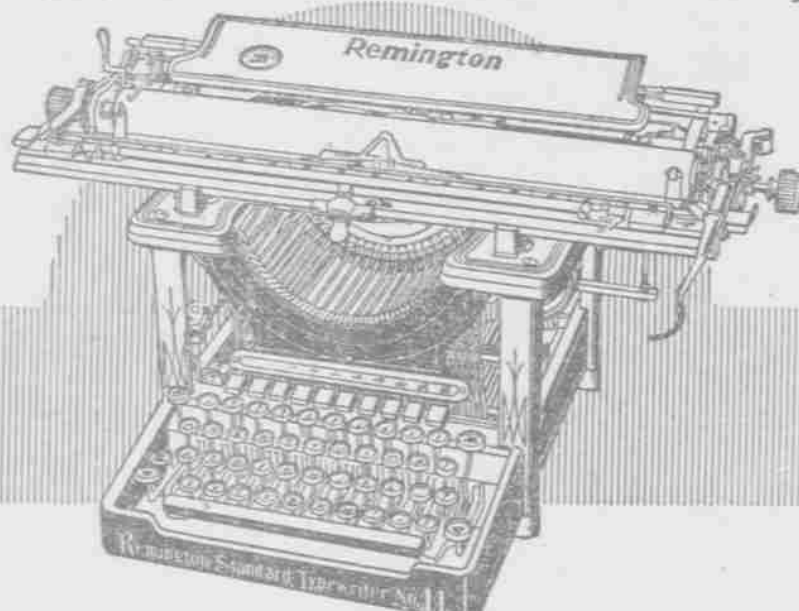
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